

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

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Vol. XV

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1831.

No. 12.

## PROCLAMATION.

TO THOSE concerned, will take notice that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have appointed a CIRCUIT COURT, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on Monday the 21st day of February next.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831

## CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST OF CAUSES, at issue in a Circuit Court of Adams County, and for Trial at a Circuit Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for said County, on the Third Monday, being the 21st day of February, 1831:—

The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.

David Wilson and John Garvin, Esq. Trustees of Moses Gourley, an insolvent Debtor, vs. Abraham Scott.

David Witherow, vs. Peter Eply.

The Bank of Gettysburg, vs. James Dobbins, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Alexander Dobbins, deceased.

Martin Ebert, vs. James D. Paxton, Thaddeus Stevens, and Frederick Kepley.

Thaddeus Stevens, vs Martin Getz and John Duncan.

Daniel Deardorff, vs. Philip Graft.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Lefever.

GEO. WELSH, Clerk.

Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831.

tc

## For Sale or Rent,

THAT WELL KNOWN

Tavern Stand, NORMERLY occupied by DAVID

Eby, Esq. situated in Fayetteville, Franklin County, Pa. The house is about 60 feet front, containing 10 rooms with a Kitchen; a pump of good water at the door; also a good Stable and Grain-House.

A small Farm, attached, will be leased with it, if required.—ALSO,

One House, fit for a Saddler or Tinner.

Possession given on the 1st of April.

J. & B. DARBY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 11.

tf

## Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed

AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the Assets of the Estate of SAMUEL JACOBS, late of Hamilton township,

deceased, among the Creditors of said

deceased: and that they will meet, for

that purpose, at the house of Joseph

Woods, in the town of Berlin, on Mon-

day the 21st of February next, at 10 o'

clock, A. M.—where all persons inter-

ested will please attend.

WM. PATTERSON,

GEORGE BROWN.

CORNELIUS SMITH,

Jan. 11

td

## TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

Valuable Medicines.

Prevention better than Cure. LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly

mild, so as to be used in safety by per-

sons in every situation, and of every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the

timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and

cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

Please inquire for "LEE'S ANTI-BI-

LIOUS PILLS," with the signature of NOAH

RIDGELEY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as no one

others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most

powerful medicine, removes and destroys all

kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds,

obinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore

throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medi-

cine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains

in the joints, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine

ever excelled this in curing rheumatism,

sprains, bruises, frosty feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never fail-

ing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to

cure the PTCB by one application.

Lee's Persian Linon, an excellent medi-

cine for curing letters, ringworms, pinkeye,

etc.

Lee's Acidic Elixer, for the cure of head-

aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and less-

ening corns.

Lee's Vegetable Liniment, an effect-

tive cure for the Venerous disease, neither

Lee's Fracture Elixer, which gives instant

medicinal relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and

branishes the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore

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## ALARMING!

## GEORGIA AND THE SUPREME COURT.

We mentioned last week, that an injunction had been served by the Supreme Court of the U. States upon the Governor of Georgia, to stay the execution of a Cherokee, condemned under the late law of Georgia, until he could have a hearing before that Court. By the following proceedings, it will be seen, that the State of Georgia disregards the authority of the Supreme Court, and has ordered the unfortunate Indian to immediate execution, in defiance of that authority. It is nothing else than open, undisguised, and daring rebellion! and if not checked by the General Government, our country is no longer a country of laws, and our Union, our boasted Union, but a cord of sand! Up, friends of your country, and be doing! The times require every patriot to be on the alert! Call upon your Chief Magistrate to DO HIS DUTY! It is better that one member should be lopped off, than the whole body be lost!—*Adams Sentinel.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 25.

The following Communication from the Governor to both branches of the Legislature was made on Wednesday last, the day preceding the final adjournment:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, December 22d, 1830.

I submit to the Legislature for its consideration, the copy of a communication received this day, purporting to be signed by the Chief Justice of the U. States, and to be a citation to the State of Georgia, to appear before the Supreme Court on the second Monday in January next, to answer to that tribunal for having caused a person who had committed murder within the limits of the State, to be tried and convicted therefor.

The object of this mandate is to control the State in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, which, in criminal cases, has been vested by its constitution exclusively in its Superior Courts.

So far as concerns the exercise of the power which belongs to the Executive Department, orders received from the Supreme Court for the purpose of staying, or in any manner interfering with the decisions of the Courts of the State in the exercise of their constitutional jurisdiction, will be disregarded; and any attempt to enforce such orders will be resisted with whatever force the laws have placed at my command.

If the judicial powers thus attempted to be exercised by the Courts of the United States is submitted to, or sustained, it must eventuate in the utter annihilation of the State Governments, or in other consequences not less fatal to the peace and prosperity of our present highly favored country.

GEORGE R. GILMER.

U. STATES OF AMERICA, ss.

*To the State of Georgia, Greetings.*

You are hereby cited and admonished to be and appear at a Supreme Court of the U. States, to be helden at Washington, on the second Monday in January next; pursuant to a writ of error, filed in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of the State of Georgia for Hall county, in the county of Hall, wherein George Tassle, alias George Tassles, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassle, alias George Tasselle, is plaintiff in error, and the said State of Georgia is defendant in error, to show cause, if any there be, why judgment rendered against the said George, in the said writ of error mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties in that behalf.

Witness, the honorable JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court of the U. States, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1830.

JOHN MARSHALL,

*Chief Justice of the U. States*

Which communication being read, was referred to a select committee, consisting on the part of Senate of Messrs. Daniell of Chatham, Blair of Hatherham, Branham, Sayre and Cobb; and on the part of the House of Representatives of Messrs. Haynes, Beall of Twiggs, Howard of Baldwin, McDonald, and Schieff.

The joint committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and agreed to in the House of Representatives by a large majority.

Whereas, it appears by a communication made by his excellency the Governor, to the General Assembly, that the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has sanctioned a writ of error, and cited the state of Georgia, through her chief magistrate, to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States, to defend said state against said writ of error, at the instance of one George Tassle, recently convicted in Hall superior court;

And whereas, the right to punish crimes against the peace and good order of this state, is an original and a necessary part of sovereignty which the state of Georgia has never parted with;

*Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That*

*Resolved further, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he and every other officer of this State, is hereby required and enjoined to disregard any and every mandate and process that has been or shall be served upon him or them, purporting to proceed from the Chief Justice or any associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the purpose of arresting the execution of any of the criminal laws of this State.*

*And be it further Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required, with all the force and means placed at his command, by the constitution and laws of this State, to resist and repel any and every invasion from whatever quarter, upon the administration of the criminal laws of this State.*

*Resolved, That the State of Georgia will never so far compromit her sovereignty, as to become a party to the case sought to be made before the Supreme Court of the U. States, by the writ in question.*

*Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorized, to communicate to the sheriff of Hall county, by express, so much of the foregoing resolutions, and such orders as are necessary to ensure the full execution of the laws, in the case of George Tassles, convicted of murder in Hall County.*

From the National Intelligencer of Jan. 4.

In the official paper of yesterday morning appeared the following paragraph:

"We congratulate the friends of State rights upon the ease, and manner in which Georgia has been cited to the bar of the Supreme Court. The time too is auspicious. The spirit of Liberty and Reform is abroad upon the earth, and the position in which the Supreme Court is placed by the proceedings of Georgia, demonstrates the absurdity of the doctrine which contends, that Court is clothed with supreme and absolute control over the States."

U. S. TELEGRAPH, Jan. 3.

In such terms as these, does the *Official Government Paper* exult, in the defiance which the Legislature of the State of Georgia has bid to the authority of the Constitution and the laws of the United States. "The spirit of Liberty and Reform is abroad upon the earth;" and to the reforms already effected under this administration, the Government Paper rejoices that there is to be added that of the prostration of the Supreme Court of the U. States, the only safeguard of the rights and liberties of either the States or the People. This, too, until authentically contradicted, must be taken to be the sentiment of the present Administration.

It is time, fellow citizens, that we come to a pause, and solemnly reflect upon our situation. The Tariff has been declared to be unconstitutional by more than one State; Internal Improvement has been denounced in the same manner; the U. States' Bank has been assailed in the same manner; and, worst of all, the authority of the Judiciary is set at nought—all under the banner of "Liberty and Reform." It is not necessary for us to add, that sustain these doctrines, and our Government is at an end. The sword and the bayonet will have usurped the office of appeals and writs of error, and the Supreme Court will be substituted by some tribunal of more summary proceeding.

We should not speak of the Resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia in this tone of alarm, if they were not seconded in spirit by the Official Paper. Those resolutions, passed under the influence of strong feeling, will operate, probably, to produce no tangible effect, and are not irreversible. Whether reversed under the influence of better views on the subject or not, if they operate upon nothing, they will have only the effect of the declaration of an opinion. But the approval of the spirit of them by the Government Paper, following as it does other recent demonstrations of hostility to the Supreme Court, from the same quarter, is calculated to fill the mind of every Constitutional Republican in the country with alarm and dismay.

What, in brief, is the case presented by the documents now in possession of the public? An Indian condemned to be hanged by the Georgia Court, under a law of the State, issued out a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States, to bring the cause into that Court, upon the ground that the law of the State of Georgia, under which he was condemned, was void, as being against laws and treaties of the U. States. The Judiciary of the U. States has jurisdiction of such cases, by express provision of the 25th section of the judiciary act, passed at the first organization of this Government\*

To save trouble, again, we quote from the Constitution the clause giving this jurisdiction to the Court:

"The judiciary power shall extend to all cases in law and equity in suits in the highest court of law or equity of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where there is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the U. States, and the decision is against their validity; or where there is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under, any State, or on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws of the U. States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the U. States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, notwithstanding any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

We subjoin this clause also:

*"This Constitution, and the laws of the U. States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the U. States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, notwithstanding any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."*

It has repeatedly exercised such jurisdiction, and the States have yielded to its decision.

The execution of the Indian was to have taken place, we believe, on the 24th ult, and no doubt did then take place, at the time set for it; so that the death of the plaintiff will have abated the suit and the citation of the Chief Justice, and the Resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, as regards that particular case, will be equally ineffectual. But the resolutions go farther, and say, that the State of Georgia "will never so far compromit her sovereignty as to become a party to the case sought to be made before the Supreme Court of the U. States, by the writ in question."

"The case" here alluded to, is a case involving the validity of the same treaties of the U. States which,

in the case which has actually occurred, the decision of the Georgia Court has determined not to be valid as a defense for the criminal.

Whether the defense set up by this Indian was a valid defense, is not the question, and, one way or the other, can have no bearing upon it. The question is simply whether, in a case between a State and an individual, involving the validity of a law of the U. States, or a treaty, the individual has a right of appeal to the Supreme Court, which the Constitution, as well as the Laws of the U. States, have expressly declared shall have jurisdiction in such cases.†

The Resolutions of the Legislature, as well as the Message of the Governor, seem to make it a point, that the execution of the *Criminal Law* of the State is interfered with. But the Constitution makes no distinction between civil and criminal laws—it speaks of *all* laws; and the case of *Cohens vs. the State of Virginia*, and that of *McCulloch vs. Maryland*, wherein the authority of the Supreme Court was maintained, had their origin in the penal laws of those States. It is in vain for the State of Georgia to declare that "the right to punish crimes, &c. is an original and necessary part of Sovereignty, which the State of Georgia has never parted with:" for, since the establishment of the Constitution, there is no such thing as a sovereign State, independent of the Union. We quote the language of the greatest lawyer of our country, when we say, "The General Government, though limited as to its objects, is supreme as to those objects.—This principle is a part of the Constitution: and if there be any who deny its necessity, none can deny its authority." If there be any thing which is peculiarly an object of the General Government, it is the execution of Treaties, and the guaranty of their sanctity. These Treaties are the "supreme law of the land." What language can be stronger than that which is used to this effect in the 2d clause of the 6th article of the Constitution? It was not necessary, however, to insist upon this point; for the State of Georgia has declared that she will not permit herself to be brought to plead before the Supreme Court in any case affecting her criminal laws. She will not suffer it to be required whether her Laws do contravene Treaties made by the authority of the U. States. This is the more unfortunate in the case before us, from the circumstance that there is no appellate jurisdiction within the State; the Circuit Court of Georgia, as appears by the Governor's Message, having *exclusive jurisdiction* in all criminal cases.

Is it not obvious that, in this course, on the part of the State of Georgia, the theory of *Nullification* is reduced to practice? Suppose that any State makes it penal to collect duties from its

such clause of the said constitution, treaty, statute, or commission, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the U. States, upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the Chief Justice, or Judge, or Chancellor, of the Court, rendering or passing the judgment or decree complained of, or by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in the same manner and under the same regulations, and the writ shall have the same effect as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in a Circuit Court, and the proceeding upon the reversal shall be the same, except that the Supreme Court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision, as before provided, may, at their discretion, if the cause shall have been once remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same, and award execution. But no other error shall be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal, in any such case as aforesaid, than such as appears on the face of the record, and immediately respects the before mentioned questions of the validity or construction of the said constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions, or authorities, in dispute.—*Laws of the U. S. Vol. 2, page 65.*

To save trouble, again, we quote from the Constitution the clause giving this jurisdiction to the Court:

"The judiciary power shall extend to all cases in law and equity in suits in the highest court of law or equity of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where there is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the U. States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the U. States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, notwithstanding any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

We subjoin this clause also:

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citizens under the Tariff, or any other laws of the United States. An officer of the United States, however, (the Collector of the port of New York for example,) trusting to the virtue of his commission, goes on to collect: he is tried, condemned and sentenced to death by one of these State Courts, which have exclusive jurisdiction. Is he to suffer death for the discharge of his sworn duty? Most certainly he will, if the ground taken by the State of Georgia be maintained, and the militia refuse to march, when called out "to execute the laws of the Union."

Our fellow-citizens will see, at once,

that, with the authority of the Supreme Court, not only the laws, but the Constitution also, must be nullified.

We know that there is a portion of the people of one State, (a respectable portion of a respectable State,) who think that this process of nullification is an undeniable and harmless right of the States. This we had regarded as the delusion of a day, which would soon pass away. But the late proceeding on the part of the State of Georgia shows that in that State also, a lamentable infatuation blinds the majority to the awful consequences of the doctrine which they have not only proclaimed but acted upon.

We find, in addition, the confidential organ of the Executive Government of the Union giving countenance to these Revolutionary movements.

Is there not reason for alarm?

Will the body of the people of these States who are attached to the Union repose in false security until it is undermined by these insidious and fatal doctrines,

which are making rapid progress, under the seductive but delusive guise of a regard of State Rights?

Will our Sampson slumber until his locks are shorn?

Or, will not the friends of the Union rouse themselves, and look the danger in the face?

It requires nothing but a general rally, we are confident, to bring a moral force into the field which

will utterly rout and discomfit these heresies, of modern date, but most dangerous tendency.

We have neither time nor room for all the comment which the occasion invites.

We take space enough, however,

to refute the suggestion, (for it is not an assertion,) of the Administration Paper, that there is a party in this country which contends that the Supreme Court "is clothed with supreme and absolute control over the States."

There is no such party; and in the

whole range of our knowledge such a

doctrine has never been advanced from any quarter.

We contend for such control

only over the *judicial proceedings* of the State Courts as is expressly vested

in the Supreme Court by the Constitution.

—  
Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.

On Monday, the day to which the two Houses stood adjourned, there was not a quorum in either. Sixteen were absent at the hour of meeting, in the Senate, and forty-three in the House.—On Tuesday, a quorum appeared in each House, and on Wednesday the members were generally in their seats.

The weather and the ways were very unfavorable for travelling throughout the Holidays.

Petitions have been presented for a

Bank in Northumberland county, to be

located at the town of Northumberland

or Sunbury.

Mr. Logan, of the Senate, read a bill

in his place, on Tuesday, for the incorporation of the York and Maryland line Rail Road company.

In the House, Mr. Oliver's resolution,

relative to the distribution of the

surplus funds of the U. States, among

the several States, passed the com-

mittee of the whole, and was taken up for

a second reading, and after some dis-

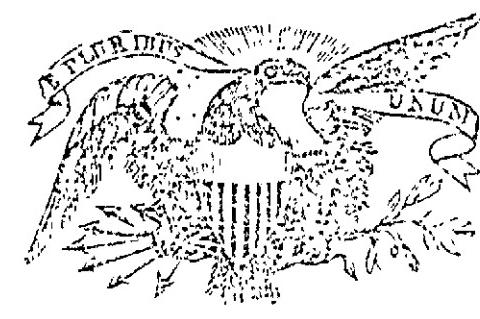
cussion postponed till Monday next.

THE INDIANS.

Mr. Pettit in the House of Repre-

sentatives, and Mr. Boyd in the Sen-

ate, presented, to-day, eloquent and spirited



## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, JAN. 18.

**G**C We are requested by the Clerk of the Circuit Court to state, that the cause of Deardorff vs. Fuller was omitted in the published list of causes at issue in the Circuit Court.

Messrs. M'NEMEY and MARSHALL will please receive our thanks for forwarding the "Report of the Committee on Internal Improvement and Inland Navigation."

One of the severest snow-storms that we ever witnessed, commenced on Friday evening last, and continued for more than 24 hours. The quantity of snow, together with the drifting, rendered the roads for a day or two almost impassable. We expect the lovers of sleighing will enjoy that gratification to their hearts' content.

**J**H JOHN MARKLEY, one of the persons suspected of being concerned in the late horrible murder in Harbaugh's valley, was arrested in Baltimore, on the 9th inst. He was a short time since discharged from the Penitentiary in that city. When taken, he denied his name, and having ever been in the State Prison—but on entering the prison, he was immediately recognized by the keepers. The account he gave of himself since the murder of the Newy family was contradictory throughout. He was to undergo a further examination on Saturday last—the result of which we have not heard.

**T**HE Mail is now carried in three days from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

**K**ENTUCKY Senator—On the 4th inst. there were five ballottings in the Legislature of Kentucky, for United States Senator, in the room of Mr. Rowan.—69 were necessary for a choice. On the 5th ballot, Crittenden (the Clay candidate) had 68—Johnson, 64—Rowan, 3—Wickliffe, 2. The Convention adjourned until the following day, when it was thought a choice would be made.

**T**HE January number of the "Lady's Book," published by Louis Godey and Co. Philadelphia, has been received. It contains an elegant engraving of the present Philadelphia fashions, Embroidery, &c. It is beautifully executed; and we recommend the work to the patronage of the Ladies.

The Court of Cumberland county have decided, that the Coroner of the county is the only proper person to hold inquisitions on persons dying suddenly and unseen—and that no justice can receive fees for performing such service, unless the coroner neglect or refuse, or cannot be found.—*Advertiser.*

## Finances of the State.

## RECEIPTS.

*Summary Statement of the Receipts at the State Treasury for the year commencing Dec. 1st, 1823, and ending Nov. 30, 1824.*

Land and land office fees,	\$129,078 16
Auction commissions,	185,30 99
Auction duties,	132,247 19
Dividends on bank stock,	121,716 03
Dividends on bridge, canal, and turnpike stock,	29,715 06
Tax on bank dividends,	24,112 53
Tax on offices,	9,022 56
Tax on writs, &c.	2,379 22
Fees, secretary of state's office,	2,365 89
Tavern licenses,	4,125 62
Duties on dealers in foreign merchandise,	51,582 13
State maps,	632 59
Collateral inheritances,	1,536 03
Promissory notes,	67 15
Militia and expense fines,	2,328 13
Tin and clock-works, &c., licenses,	375 75
Hawkers' and porters' licenses,	266 20
Escheats,	1,171 90
Canal tolls,	25,718 00
Militia fines, port of 1823,	5,516 46
Loans,	5,170,004 46
Premium on loans, port of 1823,	22,030 60
Old debts and miscellany,	15,412 91
	42,031,719 21
Balance in treasury 1st Dec. 1823	17,036,55 18
	84,568,25 29

## OPEN STURES.

Sussex County, 1st of the Payments of the Tax on the port of 1823, 1st Dec. 1824, and ending Nov. 30, 1824.	\$5,017,559 26
1st of the Payments of the Tax on the port of 1823, 1st Dec. 1824,	22,030 60
Mississippi,	29,514 74
New Jersey, 1st of the port of 1823,	1,576 45
1st of the port of 1823,	21,507 15
Delaware,	14,227 75
Lafayette,	97,026 00
South Carolina,	17,405 75
Pennsylvania at port of 1823,	7,751 50
Pennsylvania port of 1823,	6,005 18
Georgia, 1st of the port of 1823,	1,171 11
Florida, 1st of the port of 1823,	517 95
Georgia, 1st of the port of 1823,	6,001 18
Florida, 1st of the port of 1823,	10,100
Massachusetts,	6,543 21
	30,571 45
Balances in treasury 1st Dec. 1823,	14,830 74
	84,568,25 29

Western Park.—The numbers of horses have been, "now being" and will be slaughtered, during the present session, is believed by my informant, for a hundred thousand. The Trotter says, a ninety thousand—too small a estimation.
Balances in treasury 1st Dec. 1823,

84,568,25 29

**L**ewis Housigle, who was convicted of grand larceny in the state of Pennsylvania, about the year 1820; and of burglary in the court of Frederick county, in November, 1823, and sentenced, for the last offence, to seven years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of this State, has been recently released, along with Markley, (the suspected murderer of the Newy family) and the first we hear of his movements, is the stealing of a watch, pocket book and pantaloons, in Hyattsville, on the 3d or 4th of December last.

He is described as a person of genteel appearance, about 30 years of age—marked with the small pox; long nose, black hair, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high.

Great exertions ought to be made to apprehend this rogue, as he possibly may prove to be one of the suspicious looking fellows who were seen in Harbaugh's Valley, shortly before the murder.

Frederick Citizen.

A colored woman named Catharine Cole was recently brought up by habeas corpus, before Mr. McIlvaine, the Recorder of Philadelphia, under the following circumstances. It appeared that she had secreted herself on board of the ship Missouri, Capt. Rogers, while loading at New Orleans, and was not discovered until the vessel had put to sea. She admitted to the Captain that she was a slave, and, as the laws of Louisiana inflict severe penalties of fine and imprisonment for carrying away slaves, the captain was apprehensive that he might be prosecuted as offending against the prohibition. It was contended by his counsel that he might constitute himself the agent of the owner sufficiently to demand the slave on his behalf. The Recorder, however, thought differently, and discharged the girl, and thus rendered the Captain liable, should he go to New Orleans.

Balt. Gaz.

**T**HE following article is supposed to be from the pen of Mr. Rest, our former Minister to England, who is at present a resident of York.

From the York Republican.

Mr. Editor,

Let me offer you a few words on the change of Ministry in England, of which I have just finished reading the account.

We must not suppose the reign of aristocracy to be at an end, or even that its influence will be likely to grow less, in that country, by the change.

There is not in all England, or in Europe, a more lofty aristocrat than Earl Grey, though at the head of the Whigs.

I will mention a single fact at present. In 1818, at a dinner given in honor of Mr. Fox, at New-Castle, Earl Grey, as one of the speakers, was not satisfied with simply denouncing annual parliaments and universal suffrage, which Sir Francis Burdett, Maj. Cartwright, (Mr. Jefferson's correspondent) and others of that party were contending for; but so desirous did he appear not to fall under the least suspicion of republicanism, that he went out of his way to express his disapprobation of the principles of the constitution of the United States, and to inveigh against what he called our impure and corrupt elections in this country.

Then in this new Whig Ministry, we

have as chancellor of the exchequer, Lord Althorp, son of Earl Spencer, a nobleman of like high bearing with Earl Grey, in place of Mr. Goulburn; as home secretary, Lord Melbourne, in place of Sir Robert Peel, the son of a manufacturer; as colonial secretary, Lord Goderich, another nobleman, and the brother of a nobleman, Lord Grantham, in place of Sir George Murray; as master of the mint, Lord Auckland, in place of Mr. Herries; as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Holland, in the place of Mr. Arbutnot; as paymaster of the forces, Lord John Russell, son of the Duke of Bedford, in place of Mr. Calcraft; and so by going through the entire list it will be seen that the new officers, with their connexions, show a remarkable predominance of noblemen over the late ministry, and of no men of ancient families.

In blood, it is decidedly more aristocratical than Lord Wellington's ministry, than Mr. Canning's; than Lord Liverpool's; or probably than any that has been formed in England, in the last fifty years. It is very powerful in talents.

It is so palpable, by a long course of opposition, to some refinement in the expenses of the government, and some change in the representation in the House of Commons, that if it last so much, which is doubtful, it cannot last, and perhaps would not wish to last, so long, and the changes will be very limited; but it of course will be as aristocratical under the safeguard of aristocracy.

Whoever expects the administration to be long, or strong, will be disappointed, as far as aristocracy, and high aristocracy, are concerned.

I venture to predict that this English Ministry will not side with us, in the great battle that is coming on, for empire, between slaves and the people.

Western Park.—The numbers of horses have been, "now being" and will be slaughtered, during the present session, is believed by my informant, for a hundred thousand. The Trotter says, a ninety thousand—too small a estimation.

PRICES CURRENT.		
BARRINGTON, Jan. 15.		
Flour,	5 68	Oats,
" (red)	1 20	Whiskey,
" (white)	1 30	Apple Brandy,
Corn,	65	Plaster,
Rye,	70	Playeed,
		Playeed,
		Playeed, spt 45, and rising.

## MARRIAGE.

At Lewisville, Blount county, Tennessee, on the 21st Dec. by the Rev. Mr. Birdwell, Mr. George S. Gilbert, of Madisonville, Tennessee, (formerly of this town) to Miss Nancy N. Naylor, daughter of Samuel Naylor, Esq. of the former place.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. Jacob Raffensberger, of Straban township, to Miss Catherine Miller, daughter of Mr. John Miller, of Mountpleasant township.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Samuel Giulietti, Mr. John Albert, to Miss Maria Laugh

—both of this county.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. J. Ruthrauff, Mr. Leonard Lewis, of Washington township, York county, to Miss Lydia Herman, of Berwick township, Adams county.

## DIED,

On the 12th inst. at his seat at Fort Hunter, near Harrisburg, Archibald M'Abister, Esq. aged about 73 years—long and extensively known as an enterprising and intelligent Farmer.

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On the 12th inst. at his seat at Fort Hunter, near Harrisburg, Archibald M'Abister, Esq. aged about 73 years—long and extensively known as an enterprising and intelligent Farmer.

## ANNUIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION OF ADAMS COUNTY.

**T**HIE Public are respectfully informed, that the Anniversary of the Sunday School Union of this County, will be held on *Tuesday the 1st day of February next*, at the Presbyterian Church in this borough, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is expected, that several Addresses will be delivered by Clergymen and others from different parts of the County.

The friends of Sunday Schools in general, and the Clergy and Sabbath School Teachers in particular, are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Board of Managers,  
ROBT. G. HARPER, Sec'y.  
Jan. 18, 1831.

## Olney's School Geography.

A practical System of Modern Geography; or, a view of the present state of the world; simplified and adapted to the capacity of youth; containing numerous tables, exhibiting the divisions, settlement, population, extent, lakes, canals, and the various institutions of the U. States and Europe; the different forms of government, prevailing religion, the latitude and longitude of the principal places on the globe; embellished with numerous engravings of manners, customs, &c. by J. Olney; accompanied by a New and Improved ATLAS, of Eleven Maps and Two Charts, beautifully colored; exhibiting the present Empires, Kingdoms, States, the population of all the principal cities and towns on the globe, the principal canals, length of rivers, length and height of mountains, width of oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs, bays, sounds, deserts, the length of days and nights in the different latitudes, &c. and all the recent discoveries of Parry, Franklin, Clapperton and others.

The publishers have the pleasure to state, that the unparalleled popularity and extensive sale of this work, has already enabled them (in the space of 20 months) to print Five Editions; and they invite such literary gentlemen, school committees and teachers, as have not had an opportunity, to examine and test its value.

Instructors who have adopted this work have remarked, that one half the time usually devoted to the study of Geography, may be saved by the use of this system; and also, that a more thorough knowledge of the science will be obtained from it, than from any other system in use.

**T**HIS Sixth Edition, just published, and for sale by JOHN M. STEVENSON, Gettysburg, and the principal booksellers in the U. States.

Jan. 18. 3t

## NO BLANKS.

THE SECOND CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON Saturday the 29th inst. Sixty-six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Bullets.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	20	do	300
1 do	20,000	30	do
1 do	10,000	57	do
1 do	5,000	57	do
2 do	3,000	114	do
3 do	2,110	114	do
5 do	2,000	1	

## THE INDIANS.

By the following it will be discovered that the rights of the Cherokees, under their Treaties with the United States, are likely to undergo solemn investigation before the Supreme Court, at its present term, in the manner suggested by Mr. Wirt, in his letter to the Governor of the State of Georgia. The very question, therefore, involved in the suit which abated by the death of Tassels, will undergo a decision before the tribunal established under the express injunction of the Constitution, for the purpose of determining such questions.

*Nat. Int.*

From the Georgia Journal.  
Our Indian Affairs are rapidly approaching to a crisis. During the past week the Governor received the following letter by a special messenger:

HEAD OF COOSA, C. N.

Dec. 20th, 1830.

To His Excellency G. R. Gilmer,

*Governor of the State of Georgia:*

Sir—You will please to take notice, that on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the Cherokee Nation will, by their Counsel, move the Supreme Court of the U. States, which is expected to be then and there in session, for an injunction to restrain the State of Georgia, the Governor, Attorney General, Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, and all the other officers, agents and servants of that State, from executing and enforcing the laws of Georgia, or any of those laws, or serving process, or doing any thing towards the execution and enforcement of those laws within the Cherokee Territory, as designated by treaty between the U. States and the Cherokee Nation. The motion will be made on the grounds set forth in the bill, a copy of which will be handed to you with this notice, which bill will be supported by the necessary affidavit and documents.

JOHN ROSS.

*Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.*

The Savannah Georgian of Jan. 3d contains the following paragraph:—  
"We understand that on Monday last, JOHN ROSS, President of the Cherokees, went into the Executive Office at Milledgeville, and served on the Governor some process from the Supreme Court, in contravention of the jurisdiction of Georgia over the Indians, but not signed, like the former one, by Chief Justice Marshall—entering abruptly into the office, and retiring from it quickly without saying a word—perhaps anticipating—that we understand was intended had he been subsequently found—that the Governor would return the compliment, by serving some process, quite as abruptly, on him, under the authority of the laws of Georgia, to suppress the Indian Government—which make it a penal offence, punishable by four years confinement in the penitentiary, to exercise any authority whatever, under the sanction of that government."

We regret that this redoubtable half-breed hero had not remained a sufficient time to test the law of Georgia in his own proper person."

From the Cherokee Phoenix, Dec. 25. Passed Head of Coosa, Cherokee Nation, on the 17th inst. for Washington City, upwards of forty Choctaw Indians, all on foot. Of this number there were two women. They are accompanied by two whitemen, and intend taking the large Towns of the Southern States on their route. Their conductor represented the mass of the Choctaw people to be in a state of great confusion and dissatisfaction, owing to the late treaty which has been negotiated by the Hon. Secretary of War with their Chiefs, and that three attempts were made by the people to convene a council of the whole nation, for the purpose of remonstrating to Congress against the ratification of the treaty, but their chiefs, whose private interests have been advanced in the making of the treaty, took steps to thwart their wishes by preventing the convening of the council, and from the ignorance of the common people their intentions were thus frustrated, and in consequence of which, the whole nation exhibits a scene of drunkenness and confusion, and that three or four hundred Indians had left the nation with disgust and bad feelings against their own chiefs and the officers of the General Government, and declared that they would not stop within the limits of the United States, but would seek protection under the Mexican Government. A large number had strolled off to Natchez, New Orleans and elsewhere, and many of them burnt their houses, destroyed their improvements and killed their cattle, and said that they would accept no compensation from the United States under the treaty—and the lives of the chiefs who negotiated the treaty had been strongly threatened.

This party states that since they have been sold out of house and home by their chiefs, trouble and vexation surround them, so as to impulsive for them to experience any more joy and happiness upon the land of their birth, they determined upon travelling through the United States as a resort for alleviating the grief with which their nation has been overwhelmed by their treacherous chiefs, and to pass away the days of their trouble by amusing their white brethren with exhibitions of their native dances and ball plays.

## FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The following account of the progress of the cholera morbus is from the late French papers:

*Cholera Morbus.*—At a meeting of the French Institute, communications from various parts of the Russian Empire were made by M. Moreau de Jonnes on the progress which the Cholera

Morbus has made in that empire, to which M. de Humboldt added some very curious facts, he had obtained during his recent travel in Asiatic Russia; his statement began with its first appearance in the Bombay army, in 1818, from whence, in 1819, it spread to the Isle of France and Madagascar. In 1821 it appeared at Bassora, from whence it spread by the Euphrates to Syria; it diminished in violence for three years, although it spread along nearly the whole of the northern coast of Africa.—In 1823 it appeared on the borders of the Caspian Sea, and made dreadful ravages at Astracan, spreading from thence into Central Asia, whence it was supposed to have been brought by the caravans, which generally consist of three or four thousand men and camels; but this supposition, M. de Humboldt proves by facts, could not have been the case. In 1829 it broke out on the Persian frontiers of the Russian

Empire, from whence it spread into Georgia, where, in one city of 30,000 inhabitants, only 8,000 escaped. On

the 31st July, 1830, it again appeared at Astracan, where 21,000 persons died, from whence it extended into the country of the Don Cossacks, and arrived

at Moscow, having spread over 46,000

square leagues of country. The official bulletin published at Moscow

states, that from the 28th September

to the 11th October, one in three of all

those attacked died. It is also stated

that it has recently appeared in the

neighborhood of Constantinople; it was

at Odessa on the 8th October, from

whence it is feared it will gain Greece,

Italy, and the southern parts of France,

though its effects are suspended by the

winter. The Institute deprecated the

present conduct of Russia in marching

large bodies of troops from countries

infested with it to countries that are

not, and more especially as it is histo-

rically known that it first appeared and

was propagated in India by Lord Has-

ting's army.

## EXPENSES OF ROYALTY.

That there will be much gained for liberty in the downfall of the Wellington Administration, if the Whig party redeem their pledges of Parliamentary reform and a reduction of salaries and expenses, may be seen by some of the following expenditures for 1830. George III. was then alive and a lunatic, and George IV. reigned under the name of Prince Regent. Besides paying these enormous salaries and supporting her church establishment, her

standing army and navy must be sup-

ported, the expense of which we have

not an estimate now before us. Added

to this, is the annual payment of the in-

terest of her public debt. This debt is

THREE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED & SEVENTY-TWO

MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED

NINETY-FOUR THOUSAND

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY

DOLLARS. The annual interest on

this sum, at 3 per cent, is nearly as

large as ever our public debt was at a

any time since the formation of the

government. It amounts to \$113,171,

83. The interest is more than 3 per

cent. The interest last year was more

than \$180,000,000, and much greater

than our debt ever was.

There is a difficulty in comprehending

the amount of large sums. The

tremendous annual interest of the pub-

lic debt of England, may be better un-

derstood by considering its weight. It

would weigh in silver more than

FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUN-

DRED AND SEVENTY TONS!

Fifty thousand men could not lift it. It

would load a string of waggons with a

ton of silver each, occupying only 4

rods of road each, more than fifty-five

miles in length. It would take one

team, carrying a ton to a load, and ma-

king a trip both ways in nine days,

more than one hundred years. This is

only the annual interest—the bulk of

the debt itself, may be imagined.

## IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

A Boston paper has the following singular and revolting case:—

"An extraordinary case of imprisonment was brought before the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, on the 20th November. Counsel ap-

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.

A great deal of business was transacted since our last, bills reported, and acted upon in their various stages.—The following resolution, offered by Mr. Simpson, passed the House on Saturday:—

*Resolved.*, That the Union Canal company of Pennsylvania be requested to furnish to this House a particular statement of all tolls received upon the whole line of their Canal, from and after the passage of the act of 26th March, 1821, to the 1st January, 1831, together with a detailed account of ex-

penses, exhibiting the just balance of the nett proceeds of said tolls.

Mr. Riddell laid the following resolution on the table:

*Resolved.*, That the subject of lotteries and the vending of lottery tickets in this Commonwealth, so far as the same may have reference to the revenue of

the State, be referred to the committee of ways and means; and that the committee be instructed to inquire particularly into its connection, at this time, with the revenues of the State; and whether any changes in the existing laws can be made of advantage to the State in that view; and to inquire, also, into the expediency of imposing a tax

on the vendors of lottery tickets, and report the same to this House.

The following resolution was agreed to, 52 to 39:

*Resolved.*, That the committee on Vice and Immorality be instructed to inquire and report to this House what

privileges have been granted by law to the Union Canal Company, relative to Lotteries; and, also, to report on the propriety of reporting a bill regulating or prohibiting the sale of all lottery tickets within this Commonwealth.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Haslinger offered a resolution instructing the committee on roads and bridges and inland navigation, to inquire into the expediency of directing the board of canal commissioners to enter into contracts for the completion of twenty miles of the Pennsylvania Rail-road,

beginning on the west side of the river Schuylkill. The resolution underwent a lengthy and interesting discussion, & was finally adopted—yeas 17, nays 8.

*January 13.*

On Monday, Mr. Brown submitted a resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

*Resolved.*, That the committee on the judiciary system be directed to inquire into the expediency of making the wilful, fraudulent, and corrupt receipt of illegal fees by any officer of this Commonwealth indictable and punishable as a misdemeanor in office: also, requiring all officers to present a bill of particulars in all cases, whether asked for or not.

Mr. Fuller reported unfavorably to the resolution, relative to authorising

the truth to be given in evidence in all actions on criminal prosecutions for a libel, and ending with a resolution—that the committee be discharged from

the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Petrikin moved to amend the resolution by striking out the committee

be discharged, &c. & to insert

"The committee be instructed to bring in a bill agreeably to the resolution."

The question was postponed for the present.

Mr. Ingerson made a report relative to the Pennsylvania canal and railroad, accompanied with a bill, An act to continue the improvement of the State by canals and railroads. The bill appro-

priates.

1. Philadelphia and Columbia rail-

road, from the intersection of Broad

and Vine-streets, \$600,000—20 miles

westward to be first completed.

2. Columbia and Middletown canal,

\$146,170.

3. Hollidaysburg and Johnstown rail-

road, and the canal from Huntingdon

to Hollidaysburg, \$700,000.

4. West Branch canal, from Muncey

dam to Bald Eagle, \$200,000. North

Branch, from Nanticoke dam, 15 miles

upwards, \$100,000. French creek to

the feeder, \$80,000. Big Beaver to

Newcastle, \$100,000. Easton, to the

mouth of Brodhead's creek, \$80,000

Monongahela, \$50,000.

The Governor to borrow \$2,478,402

and 79 cents.

Some members appeared dissatisfied

with that part of the report which they

thought cast reflections on preceding

Legislatures, and Mr. Middleswarth

moved to re-commit it to the committee.

On this motion, some discussion

took place, in which Messrs. Middleswarth, Petrikin, Waugh, Denison, Davis, Shannon and Pratt took part, when

Mr. Middleswarth withdrew his motion.

On Thursday Mr. Middleswarth

renewed his motion to re-commit the

report, which produced a long and in-

teresting debate, in which Messrs. Va-

lentine, Petrikin, Blair, and Craft, sup-



**THE ADAMS SENTINEL.**

**Sheriff's Sales.**

In pursuance of sundry writs of  
Execution issued out of the  
Court of Common Pleas, and to me  
directed, Will be Exposed to Public  
Sale, on Thursday the 26th of January  
inst., at 12 o'clock A.M. at the Courthouse  
in the borough of Gettysburg,  
the following **REAL ESTATE**, viz.

All the Interest of James Nickell,

being the one-sixth part, more or less, in  
**A Tract of Land,**

Situate in Huntington township, Adams  
county, adjoining lands of John  
Collins, Henry Mantorff and others,  
containing 100 ACRES, more or less,  
on which are erected a 2 story  
Log DWELLING-HOUSE,  
Log Kitchen, double Log  
Barn, Log Stable, with an Orchard.—  
Seized and taken in execution as the E-  
state of James Nickell.

ALSO,

**A Lot of Ground,**

Situate in Conowago township, Adams  
county, adjoining lands of Wm. Gitt,  
the Heirs of John Hohick and others,  
containing 1½ Acres, more or less, on  
which are erected a one-story

**Log Dwelling-house, &**  
Log Stable — ALSO,

**One other Lot of Ground,**  
Situate in Conowago township, Adams  
county, adjoining lands of Wm. Gitt,  
Conrad Long and others, containing 5  
Acres, more or less — ALSO,

**One other Lot of Ground**

Situate in Conowago township, Adams  
county, adjoining lands of Conrad  
Long, Henry Crisimer and others, con-  
taining 5 Acres, more or less. — Seized  
and taken in execution as the Estate of  
Benjamin Duan.

ALSO,

**A Tract of Land,**

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams  
county, adjoining lands of James McIl-  
henny, John Adair and others, contain-  
ing 104 Acres, more or less, on which  
are erected a one-story

**Log Dwelling-house, &**  
double Frame Barn — Seized and taken  
in execution as the Estate of John M.  
McHenry.

ALSO.

**A Tract of Land,**

Situate in Hamilton township, Adams  
county, adjoining the Conowago creek  
and lands of Wm. McClellan and others,  
containing 30 Acres, more or less,  
and including ALL THE LOTS in  
the addition to the Town of Berlin,  
from Lot No. 8 to 81 inclusive, except-  
ing Lots No. 39, 40, 41, 76, 77, 78 and  
47. — ALSO,

**A Lot of Ground,**  
in the addition to the Town of Berlin,  
Hamilton township, Adams county, ad-  
joining Lots No. 71 and 73, and known  
on the plan of said Town by No. 72, on  
which are erected a two-story

Brick Dwelling-house, Frame  
Barn, Stable, and other Improve-  
ments. — ALSO,

**A Lot of Ground,**  
in the addition to the Town of Berlin,  
Hamilton township, Adams county,  
adjoining Lots No. 46 and 48, and  
known on the plan of said Town by No.  
47, on which are erected a  
two-story Log weather-board  
Dwelling-house and Kitchen,  
Log Stable, with a well of water. — Seized  
and taken in execution as the Es-  
tate of John Hildebrand, deceased.

W. S. COBEAN, Sheriff,  
Sheriff's Office, Gettys-  
burg, Jan. 4.

**List of Letters,**

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Gettysburg,  
Adams county, Pa. January 1, 1831.

George Blanke, sen.	Wm. Long
Thomas Brumbaugh	Margaret Longenecker
Ezekiel Buckingham	Elizabeth Leynor
Fordy Bear	John Leas, sen.
Hugh Black 2	Wm. Lusserger
Henry Bricker	David Lusserger
John Bishop	John Leas
Jacob Baugher	M
David Birmingham	Rev. Jonathan Monroe
P. L. Brauns	Rev. John H. Marsden
John Buzby	Henry Martin
Martin Boyer	James M'Gonegal
Henry Beader	John Mackley
C	Col. Thomas M'Callie
John Criner	John Mills
George Crobb	Hannah McKeall
Peter Cool	N
John Cohean	David Newman
Robert Cobean	David Nesbit
Jacob Casat	Hannah F. Neely
Maria Curbaugh	O
Francis Clautice	Henry Owens
David Chamberlin	Barbara Oyler
D	Daniel Oyler
Nicholas Dietrich	P
Catherine Dieroff	Wm. Paxton
Anthony Deardorf	R
E	Jesse Russell
F. G. Eisele	John Rodeman
Frederick Ebert	S
F	Ferdinand Sonnecamp
Jacob Fulweiler	Sarah Sloas 2
G	John Stewthbaker
Joseph Gipson	Isaac Sadler
Henry Gipe	George L. Shriver
Samuel Gentner	John Smith, Esq.
Jas. Galbraith, Esq.	George Swope, Esq.
John L. Gilliland	John Scott
H	Eliza Smith
Robert Horner	James South
Wm. W. Hutcheson	Franklin J. Smith, Esq.
I	Robert Sturt
John Hoffmeier	John Stoner
Robert Houston	Catharine Steffy
J	George Schroeder
Wm. Hughes	Abraham Tawney
Jacob Hartman	Conrad Thomas
Alex'r Horner, sen.	Christian Thomas
K	Ann Thompson
E. Kingsmore	Garret Vanorsdale
F. W. Kneifler	Jesse Vogler
George Kerr	W
George Keckler	Adam Walter, Esq.
George Kerderor	Isaac Warren
Abraham Kitchin	Conrad Wagener
Cornelius Knight	Wilson Williamson
Mary Kewler	Catherine Williams
Jacob Klotz	Sarah Wilders.

WM. W. BELL, P. M.

Jan. 4.

3c

**CATHARINE WOLF** vs. **ABRAHAM WOLF** DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

**ABRAHAM WOLF.**

YOU are hereby commanded to be  
and appear, in your proper per-  
son, before the Judges of the Court of  
Common Pleas of Adams county, at  
Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of  
January inst.* to shew cause, if any, why  
you have, why the said Catharine, your wife,  
should not be divorced from the bonds  
of matrimony.

W. M. COBEAN, Sheriff,  
Sheriff's Office, Gettys-  
burg, Jan. 4.

**NOTICE**

To Constables, Wholesale  
Dealers, and Retailers of  
Foreign Merchandise.

CONSTITUTED to an Act of the Le-  
gislature of Pennsylvania, passed  
the 7th day of April, 1830—CONSTA-

TUTES, will take notice, that, agreeably  
to the second section of the Act gradu-  
ating the duties upon Wholesale Deal-  
ers and Retailers of Merchandise, and  
prescribing the mode of issuing Licen-  
ses, and collecting said duties, they are  
required on or before the first day of  
January next, to wit: the 24th day  
of January— to make on oath or affi-  
imation, and deliver to the Clerk of the  
Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all  
the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of  
Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Wines  
or Distilled Spirits, except such as are  
the growth, produce, or manufacture of

the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embrac-  
ed in the provisions of the above  
referred Act, are hereby notified, that,  
according to the fifth section thereof,  
the Associate Judges and the County  
Commissioners will meet at the Com-  
missioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on  
Friday the 28th day of January next, at  
o'clock in the forenoon, to have them

(if they see proper to attend) as to the  
amount of their annual sales during the  
year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before  
the 1st day of May next, for one year.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons  
and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c  
used in preparations for the sick, and  
all female traders, or single women,  
whose annual sales shall not exceed  
those of the 8th class below enumera-  
ted, shall not be required to take out  
Licenses under the provisions of this  
Act.

The following will be the classifica-  
tion agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

**DRY GOODS**

**GROCERIES**

**HARDWARE,**

**CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSCWARE,**

**LEGHORN & STRAW**

**BONNETS,**

**GRINDSTONES,**

**WEAVERS' REEDS,**

**LIQUORS,**

*&c. &c. &c.*

**DRY GOODS**

**GROCERIES**

**HARDWARE,**

**CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSCWARE,**

**LEGHORN & STRAW**

**BONNETS,**

**GRINDSTONES,**

**WEAVERS' REEDS,**

**LIQUORS,**

*&c. &c. &c.*

**DRY GOODS**

**GROCERIES**

**HARDWARE,**

**CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSCWARE,**

**LEGHORN & STRAW**

**BONNETS,**

**GRINDSTONES,**

**WEAVERS' REEDS,**

**LIQUORS,**

*&c. &c. &c.*

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**GROCERIES**

**HARDWARE,**

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**BONNETS,**

**GRINDSTONES,**

**WEAVERS' REEDS,**

**LIQUORS,**

*&c. &c. &c.*

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**LIQUORS,**

*&c. &c. &c.*